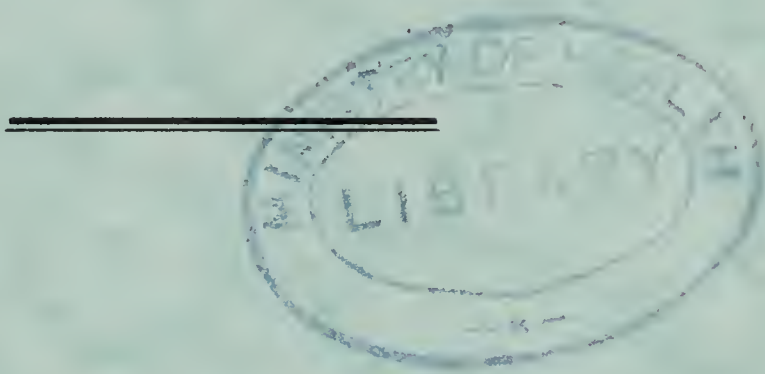


*Library*

MABLETHORPE & SUTTON  
URBAN DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
1954



M A B L E T H O R P E   &   S U T T O N

U R B A N   D I S T R I C T


---

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1 9 5 4



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29778530>



M A B L E T H O R P E   &   S U T T O N  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

1 9 5 4

Chairman of the Council

Councillor Rev.J.R.Parkinson, M.A.

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Councillor R.J.Dowdeswell

Public Health and Water Committee

Chairman

Councillor Rev.J.R.Parkinson, M.A.

---

Councillor W.Chambers

Councillor B.R.Drakes

Councillor Mrs.A.Fowler

Councillor W.Jackson

Councillor D.E.Mayfield

Councillor Mrs.N.Spink

Councillor G.E.A.Tinker



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
MABLETHORPE AND SUTTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report, prepared according to statutory requirements for the year 1954.

The report aims at conveying information about matters bearing on the health and the health provisions of the district, and how these are reflected in the vital statistic figures and the appropriate health tables for the year. The measure of the year to year progress, and the manner with which we keep in step with the national trends, naturally should demand our interest, because the major part of the Council's work is concerned directly or indirectly with factors bearing on the community health and well-being. Unfortunately, one cannot present in simple balance sheet form "Health returns for services provided," because it is impossible to make a direct health evaluation of new lengths of sewer, of rat destruction or of the several other services which the Council, in its wisdom, provides. These "invisible" assets are as important in the scheme of health as provisions that can be more directly measured in terms of reduced morbidity and mortality, such as is shown in diphtheria control. We should not forget, however, that the success of the local immunisation scheme was due to the Council's enthusiastic efforts in the early stages, any more than we should overlook the importance of the Council's contribution, in the form of good housing and safe milk supply, towards the great reduction in tuberculosis.

From the vital statistics, we see there were 75 live births compared with 64 deaths. This was the first time in the past six years that births exceeded deaths, which resulted from a very low death rate rather than an unusually high birth rate, though the latter was higher than the average for the past five years. The death rate was the lowest in the district for the fifteen years I have been in office, and when the rate is adjusted for the age and sex structure of the local population for purposes of comparison, it was 2.5 lower than the national death rate for the year. The only disturbing feature about it was the fact that deaths under 65 years were relatively more than usual. The bulk of these were found in the 45 - 65 year groups, due in most part to heart conditions, and one was glad to notice that the infant deaths did not share in this increase, but in fact showed a rate that was much superior to the local average.



It may be gleaned from these remarks that the vital statistics, which provide an assessment of the health provisions both treatment and preventive, were on the whole very satisfactory.

The infectious diseases reported were not serious, but speedy information from the local doctors, about cases that turned out to be in the dysentery - food poisoning category, enabled timely investigation and control to be made. Equally important were the understanding and co-operation given by the affected households in helping the process of investigation. With food infections, the price of freedom is eternal vigilance, hence the eternal emphasis on the subject of food hygiene, in and out of season. The remarkable drop in both the incidence of, and deaths from, tuberculosis is noteworthy.

The results of active measures for controlling certain infectious diseases by immunisation and vaccination were reasonably satisfactory, but the most encouraging sign was the alertness of parents about availing of this form of prevention in the case of whooping cough without sitting back to await the full official proof of its merits. Very pleasing evidence against the parental apathy that one hears about so much these days.

In the wider field of public health and sanitation, we have to consider the necessities of two populations, the permanent residents, and the numerically larger seasonal influx whose health care is equally our obligation during their short carefree stay. Both obligations must be kept in mind when providing and maintaining the essential health services for the district. To satisfy the water supply demands of the resident population is one thing, but to meet the additional needs of the resort filled with holiday makers is another that continues to provide the Council and its officials with an anxious problem. In the same way, the rush to fulfil catering needs with temporary staffs, often working in crowded conditions, increases the food infection risks, just as the crowded scene presents varying problems in the field of sanitation. That nothing untoward happened during the year was not the result of mere chance, but the outcome of the vigilant day to day supervision given by the Sanitary Inspector and the Surveyor to the services for which they are responsible. The record of visits made in the various departments gave an idea of the degree of supervision required for the smooth running of the services.

It is my pleasant duty to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor for their valued assistance in the year's efforts and for the information provided by them, which I have used freely in the preparation of this report. I am glad also to avail of the opportunity to express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the help and kindness that were extended to me during the year.



I cannot conclude without expressing my regrets for the reasons which seem to require the report appearing in austerity form for the first time in the history of the Urban District, apart, of course, from the token and skeleton productions that were officially advised during the war years.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W.J.KERRIGAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Louth.

July, 1955.





MABLETHORPE & SUTTON URBAN DISTRICT

A N N U A L      R E P O R T

on the

Health and Sanitary Conditions

for the year 1954

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health

W.J.KERRIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and  
Meat & Milk Inspector

C.V.LONG, B.E.M., C.R.San.I.

Engineer and Surveyor

E.JORDAN, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.San.I., M.I.S.E.





## SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL STATISTICS

Area and Urban District, including 717 Acres of Foreshore ... ..	7,193 acres
Registrar General's Estimate mid year Home Population ... ..	5,280
Density per acre (excluding foreshore) ...	0.80
Number of inhabited houses ...	2,194
Rateable value of inhabited houses ...	£29,052
Total Rateable Value at 31/12/54 ...	£44,320
Product of a penny rate at 31/12/54 ...	£168 15s. 4d.

### VITAL STATISTICS

(Note - Figures in brackets show corresponding rates for  
England and Wales).

#### Births

	Total	Male	Female
(a) Live:			
Legitimate	67	31	36
Illegitimate	8	6	2
	<u>75</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>38</u>
(b) Still:			
Legitimate	3	3	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	14.2	
Standardised Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population (comparability factor 1.22)	17.3	(15.2)
Still Birth Rate ... ..	0.57	(0.36)
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of live and still births	38.5	(24.0)

#### Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
	64	29	35
Crude death rate per 1,000 of estimated population	12.12		
Standardised death rate per 1,000 of estimated population (comparability factor 0.73)	8.8	(11.3)	

#### Deaths of Infants:

(a) Under one year of age:

	Male	Female
Legitimate	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-

(b) Under four weeks of age:

	Male	Female
Legitimate	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-

Death rate under the age of one year per 1,000

Live Births ... 26.7 (25.5)

Causes of and ages at death (Infants):

	Male	Female
Subarachnoid haemorrhage following precipitate labour	-	1 (4 Days)
Asthma and Prematurity	-	1 (2 Months)
	-	2

### Ages at Death

Ages in Years	0/1	1/5	5/15	15/25	25/35	35/45	45/55	55/65	65/75	75/85	85 +	Total
Deaths	2	-	-	-	2	2	6	9	21	15	7 =	64

### Deaths from Malignant and other Neoplasms

Ages in Years	Under 40	40/45	45/50	50/55	55/60	60/65	65/70	70/75	75 +	Total
Deaths	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	2 =	9

### Sites of Malignant Neoplasms

	Cases	Male	Female
Lung, bronchus	1	-	1
Breast	1	-	1
Uterus	2	-	2
Other sites	5	1	4
	9	1	8

### Total Causes of Death in the Area, 1954

	Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-
2. Tuberculosis - non respiratory	-	-
3. Malignant neoplasm - Lung, bronchus	-	1
4. Malignant neoplasm - Breast	-	1
5. Malignant neoplasm - Uterus	-	2
6. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	4
7. Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	5



	Male	Female
8. Coronary disease, angina	6	7
9. Other heart disease	5	6
10. Other circulatory disease	3	-
11. Influenza	-	1
12. Bronchitis	2	1
13. Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum	1	-
14. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
15. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	6
16. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	29	35

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

### Laboratory Facilities

During the year, samples totalling 202 of water, milk, ice cream and shell fish, in addition to 38 specimens relating to infectious disease investigation were subjected to the appropriate examinations by the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln. Seven samples of water and sewage were analysed for the chemical content by private analysts at fee rates.

It is a pleasure to make mention of the help and co-operation given by the Public Health Laboratory whose free service is gratefully availed of in the promotion of our efforts in this field of preventive medicine.

### Clinics

The year ended without the County Council being able to acquire a building suitable for conversion into a permanent Welfare Centre for the district, but hopeful negotiations were in progress which have since resulted in the purchase of premises to be adapted for this purpose. The provision of a new building opens up possibilities of its uses for other medical purposes as are later found to be practicable.

The figures given below, kindly supplied by Dr. Campbell, County Medical Officer of Health, show the attendances at the Welfare Centre during the year and indicate the importance and popularity of this service, even under the present unsatisfactory conditions:-

Babies under one year old	...	1,175
Children aged one to five years	...	699
		<hr/>
Total attendances		<u>1,874</u>

Immunisations against diphtheria and whooping cough and anti-smallpox vaccinations are carried out at the Centre on the first and third Thursday of each month when the Doctor is in attendance.



# PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS

## AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis notified during the year:-

Disease	Total cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of population
Whooping Cough ...	5	0.9
Scarlet Fever ...	3	0.6
Food Poisoning ...	10	1.9
Gastro Enteritis ...	2	0.4
Sonne Dysentery ...	5	0.9
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	0.2
Total ...	26	

The food poisoning and dysentery cases were, fortunately, limited in extent, mainly due to the speedy notifications, which allowed immediate investigation in two of the most important cases at risk.

The first case of food poisoning affected seven visitors at a boarding house and was caused by the toxin produced by Staphylococcal organisms found frequently in the human nose and hands, and in this case were found present in the housewife's nose and hands. The vehicle of infection was a ham which was cooked, allowed to cool, and stored for four days at room temperature before being eaten. Here, we had all the ingredients for trouble, which attention to the literature circulated by our department could have prevented.

The other three cases notified as food poisoning occurred in a private house, but owing to error, the information arrived too late for satisfactory investigation.

What might have had serious consequences was quickly controlled, following information about four cases of acute diarrhoea in a Convalescent Home, which had a fairly large patient turnover. *Shigella sonnei* were isolated from the stools of two of the cases, one of whom was a member of the staff. Appropriate action was taken and no other carrier cases were found among members of the staff.

The other cases of sonne dysentery affected household members of a boarding house where the proprietress closed down until the infection was cleared.



## Prophylaxis against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Small Pox

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for his kindness in supplying the following figures relating to the immunisations and vaccinations done during the year. The bracket numbers show those corresponding for 1953:-

### Diphtheria Immunisation:

Under 5 years	5 - 14 years	Booster Doses
38 (47)	16 (19)	77 (83)

### Whooping Cough Immunisations. (Under five years):

Under One	One	Two	Three	Four	Total
23 (5)	10 (6)	3 (1)	2 (1)	- (1)	38 (14)

### Combined Diphtheria & Whooping Cough Immunisations. (Under five years):

Under One	One	Two	Three	Four	Total
1	-	-	-	-	1

### Vaccinations:

Ages in years	0-1	1-4	5-14	15 & over	Total
Primary					
Vaccinations	19 (18)	4 (2)	- (-)	1 (2)	24 (22)
Re-vaccinations	- (1)	-(1)	-(1)	- (5)	- (8)

The aggregate of the immunisations against diphtheria was somewhat smaller than the preceding year, and measured in terms of the births of the previous year surviving at the year's end, the percentage immunised in the baby group represented 67% of that total, whereas 75% is the expectation. It is regrettable to note that 30% of the total primary treatments were delayed until the children reached school age, thus needlessly depriving them of protection during the more susceptible and potentially dangerous age period. The majority of these delays were due far less to a change of mind than to a drifting attitude about carrying out the intention. The booster response was, as usual, relatively more satisfactory.

One can refer in more satisfactory terms to the response to whooping cough immunisation. Considering the short time since free facilities were offered in the district for this form of protection, the interest, as shown by the above results, was most satisfactory, particularly in view of the fact that official urge had to be withheld until the full efficacy of the treatment could be established.



TUBERCULOSIS - New Cases and Mortality during 1954.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		None Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
5								
15								
25	1				1			
35								
45								
55								
65 ±								
Totals	1				1			

This single notification over the year constitutes a record for the district, wherein the average annual number of cases notified in the past five years was 5. The deaths, on average, during the past five years were 1.0 compared with 2.8 for the five year period preceding.

The national drive against tuberculosis is now beginning to show fruitful results and our Council can take pride in its material contribution towards the preventive side, by having provided a safe milk supply and a decent standard of housing for the local population.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

### WATER

The result of the gradings of the 86 samples from the public supply submitted for bacteriological examination is shown below. These samples were taken at weekly intervals from the bores and various house supplies over the district. The follow-up investigations into the four doubtful samples in Class 3 showed they had no practical significance.

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Samples	54	28	4	-

Two samples from private sources were examined.

Five additional samples subjected to chemical analysis were also in order.

The new bore at Maltby was completed at the end of the year, but the early pumping tests produced a yield that was below expectation so far as indicating means of overcoming the summer shortage of supply. At the finish of the contract, ways and means were investigated for developing to the full the combined yield from the old and new bores and as the result of which, it seems likely that these sources will still be insufficient for requirements during the height of the holiday season, on account of the limitations of the existing storage capacity.

Helped by the wet season, the summer needs were kept at balance point by vigilant day-to-day attention to pumping requirements, augmented, by making use of the available auxiliary link supplies. It will be a time for rejoicing in the district when these seasonal supply and demand rates exist on easier and more stable terms.

### AGRICULTURAL MAIN EXTENSIONS

At the end of the year over 12,000 yards of water main, the laying of which had been started the previous year, were completed within the Council's area of supply. This resulted in 33 agricultural properties in the Mile Lane, Theddlethorpe Road and Huttoft Road areas being connected, and suggested the hope that the good work would continue of providing other outposts of the district with a safe supply, whose needs had been previously demonstrated.



## DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

Exit Victoria Estate and Links Estate from the sources of sanitary troubles, as the result of the completion of the sewer provisions. There now remain in the district 86 properties served with pan closets, 44 with septic tanks and 59 with cesspools, according to information given me by the Sanitary Inspector. Of the cesspools, 24 require summer emptying only and the average weekly emptying of all cesspools is about 12. It need hardly be stressed that the Council, on public health grounds, should continue its efforts towards eliminating any cesspool areas found to be practicable, which prompts the suggestion that the possibilities of sewerage the Church Lane - Seaholme Road area should be investigated. In this area, there are 15 properties, and it is understood the levels would permit of gravity flow to a connecting point at the Seaholme Road sewer, though it seems likely that the length of the sewer required for this link would be relatively costly.

### SEWAGE WORKS

The analysis of the single samples of the effluents from the two works satisfied the standard of the Lincolnshire River Board, but it is only right to point out these were taken during the winter. Both of these works were, of course, designed for dealing with a volume of sewage out of proportion to the increased load of to-day, which suggests the likelihood of additional units being required in the systems at an early date to ensure adequate treatment of the sewage and the production of satisfactory effluents.

### CLOSETS

Number of houses with privy vaults	7 (farm properties)
Number of houses with pail closets	86
Number of conversions to water carriage system	4
Number of water closets repaired	103

### DRAINS

Drains examined or exposed for inspection	220
Drains unstopped, repaired etc.	105
Drains reconstructed	3
Rain water & waste pipes repaired	25
Cesspools repaired	2
Septic tanks constructed	3

### DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Rooms disinfections. (a) Tuberculosis	1
(b) Infectious diseases	3
Bedding & clothing (steam disinfection)	4
	15.



The Inspector reported only a few minor cases of house infestations of fleas, cockroaches and ants and an unusual case of a party of visitors being infested with lice from a railway carriage in which they travelled. It transpired that a tramp had used the coach whilst it was stored at a siding and the railway authorities took immediate steps to deal suitably with the unfortunate accident.

#### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

There was nothing of incident to report under this head in which a satisfactory weekly collection was maintained and disposed of by controlled tipping. Notices were served in 14 cases for dustbin renewals.

#### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS - 1949 ACT

The Sanitary Inspector reported favourably on the control of the rat population. The sewers were widely test baited and found free from infestation and in the course of routine survey of premises, 77 minor infestations found were dealt with. Complaints indicating an abnormal increase in the mouse population during the latter part of the year, resulted in active steps being taken to cope with the trouble.

There is no glamour attached to reference about rats and mice, but as disease carriers these animals are public health menaces of major importance, by virtue of the fact that they share much the same food interests as humans. The work of the rodent operator has therefore an importance in the war against disease that might pass unnoticed in the bald mention given the subject.

#### NUISANCES

Total number of nuisances during the year:-	428
(1) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector	424
(2) Reported to Council:	
(a) Statutory Notice issued	4
(b) Statutory Notice not issued	4



Details of nuisances abated:-

	After informal intimation	After Statutory notice
Smoke	13	-
Accumulation of refuse	23	-
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	1	-
Dampness	62	-
Drainage	105	-
Other nuisances	222	-

KNACKERS' YARDS AND OFFENSIVE TRADES

Nil

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Number of shops inspected	42
Contraventions remedied	1

# FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

## 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authority	6	)	)	
2. Factories not in- cluded in 1. in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	31	)	)	
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers premises)	4	)	)	
Total	41	24	1	-

## 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found		
	Found	Remedied	Referred To/By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)			
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-
Total	3	3	-



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF HOUSES

<u>Total number of new houses erected during the year</u>				14
(1)	By the Local Authority	...	...	14
(2)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	NIL
(3)	By other bodies or persons	...	...	NIL
(1)	<u>Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-</u>			
(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)		138
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose		342
(2)	Number of dwelling houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925			NIL
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation			55
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation			1
(2)	<u>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice.</u>			
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers			51
(3)	<u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-</u>			
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 36 of the Housing Act, 1936:-			
	(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs		3
	(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-		
	(a)	By Owners		3
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners		NIL



(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts	NIL
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
	(2) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (Cottages following purchase by Local Authority)	4
	(3) Number of dwelling houses subject to undertakings or Closing Orders	NIL
(4)	<u>Housing Act, 1936 - Part VI - Overcrowding</u>	
	(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	1
	(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	NIL
(5)	<u>Housing Act, 1949</u>	
	(a) Number of applications for grants received	15
	(b) Number of grants made	15
	(c) Number of applications for grants made by Local Authority	NIL
(6)	<u>Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.</u>	
	Number of Site Licences	9
	Number of individual licences	NIL
	Number inspected during the year	233
	Number of contraventions remedied	7

## HOUSING

The building programme during the year was affected by the rehabilitation work that required to be carried out during the first quarter of the year, mainly to the exclusion of other commitments. During that period some 200 flood damaged houses were stripped of their damp plaster, re-treated and decorated within the time schedule, and when it is stated that the works cost over £9,000, a better idea of the extent of the task can be realised as well as the degree of supervision required.

In the normal attention to casual defects found on inspection or reported, the response by owners was satisfactory, and in only three cases had statutory powers to be invoked. Four demolitions of group houses, previously represented, were completed, and one house only was officially represented for demolition during the year.

The step up in applications for Improvement Grants under the 1949 Housing Act was a healthy sign. Fifteen applications, compared with two during the previous year, were made and approved, for works involving a total expenditure of £4,450. Now that the purpose of this Act is becoming better understood, owners will no doubt continue to avail of the encouragement offered to improve the standard of private dwellings.

#### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There were nine sites licensed for caravans which, during the busy part of the season, accommodated up to 1,000 caravans. The sites were maintained in satisfactory conditions in spite of the difficulties, associated with this form of holiday life, with part communal obligations. Attention had to be called to certain careless habits by those using the communal buildings, which necessitated stricter supervision by the site owners towards the prevention of health risks.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

It is a sad commentary that when the orthodox type of infectious disease is either being wiped out or being better controlled, the incidence of food poisoning cases throughout the country tends to increase rather than diminish. We can blame this in part on the marked increase of communal feeding arrangements since the last war and the prevalence of germ carriers, resulting from previous gastro-enteritic infections, but these merely provide issues that can, and should, be met by attention to the clean handling and the proper storage of foodstuffs. An elementary duty on the part of food handlers, one would think, but difficult to effect in practice.

The first thing any business or industry must acquire is the tools for the job, for without them the obligations of the business cannot properly be met. Not all local concerns can afford the more elaborate technical fittings of the food trade which are now on supply, but equally this fact should not provide an excuse for evading responsibilities. The liberal use of handwashing facilities and the control of the infections sprays from the nose and throat cost nothing except disciplined care; means, other than refrigerated glass show cases could be devised for protecting food in shops from contamination by flies, vermin and dirt; or again, if boarding-house keepers are unable to afford refrigerators they can employ other means of storage, provided their limitations for dealing with perishable foods are fully realised. A catering establishment, however, without a refrigerator lacks an essential provision, and when its place is sacrificed to a television, the sense of values is faulty.

The education of the food handler in the why and the wherefore of hygienic observances is not entirely a simple matter, but the poster displays and leaflets circulated on these matters bring out clearly the essential points on which the Sanitary Inspector can expand, where necessary, on his round of visits. The palish pink implications that appear in the infectious disease column of this report keep in mind the ruddy blotches that could stain it, considering the importance of the food and feeding industry in the area, if all concerned did not pull their weight.

### FOOD BYELAWS

In connection with the Food Byelaws, the Sanitary Inspector reported having made 143 visits to premises, in which 6 cases of uncovered food and two cases, where greengrocery stocks found on the floor, were dealt with. Among improvements reported were:-

Hand washing facilities provided	1 shop
Covered Food Display Cabinets	2 shops



Covered Shell Fish  
Refrigerator and Machine

2 Stalls  
1 Fish & Chip Shop

The inspector reported satisfactory co-operation and understanding by the traders of their responsibilities. He regarded the general standard as reasonably good.

#### CAFES, KITCHENS AND MAKING-UP ROOMS

The chief fault reported here was the lack of space in kitchens during the busy part of the season. Many boarding houses appear to be designed, or altered, to provide dining room space at the expense of the kitchen arrangements. Two premises were in process of increasing the kitchen area. The washing up facilities were improved in two instances during the year by the addition of washing machines. 110 inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspector.

#### RETAIL SHOPS

##### (a) Fish

17 visits made and one contravention found. All the fishmongers had refrigerators, and in three, refrigerated cabinets were in use. Four batches of shell fish were sent for bacteriological examination, with satisfactory results.

##### (b) Meat

38 visits were paid and no cause for complaint found.

##### (c) Grocery

All the shops were visited and the following was condemned as unfit for human consumption and disposed of at the tipping site:-

Beef	150-lbs.	
Tinned fish	1-lb.	12-oz.
Tinned meat	80-lbs.	2-oz.
Tinned fruit	154-lbs.	8-oz.
Tinned vegetables	7-lbs.	
Tinned milk	57-pints	
Golden syrup	2-lbs.	
Tinned soup	40-lbs.	8-oz.

#### BAKEHOUSES

There were three bakehouses operating in the district during the year, two of which produced confectionery only. This reflects the general trend in the bakery trade, where the larger town factories are supplanting the old established local concerns as suppliers, but in most cases their passing



is lamented for reasons other than public health interests. The Sanitary Inspector reported nine inspections to bakehouses and the remedy of a single contravention found.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Enquiries were made into the slaughtering requirements for the district that were considered necessary when government decontrol of meat took effect from July. All the local slaughterhouses previously licensed were examined in anticipation of applications, but only two applied, and one licence was granted following the completion of extensive reconstruction work laid down. The majority of the butchers preferred to avail of the 'off the hook' facilities offered at the Butchers' Association slaughterhouse, Skegness.

The Sanitary Inspector, in his capacity of meat inspector, presented the following report of carcasses inspected, and the resulting condemnations, at the local premises since the operative date:-

### Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	27	3	-	160	25
Number inspected	27	3	-	160	25
(a) All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	2	-	4	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	14.81	66.67	-	3.12	4%



	Cattlo excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
(b) Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	4%

### MILK

The number of licences current at the end of the year were:-

Sterilized milk (shop retailed)	...	22
Pasteurized (T.T. and Ordinary)	...	6

The apparent popularity of the sterilized commodity in the district was concerned with the convenience for the casual holiday makers. Pasteurized milk of T.T. or ordinary standard has been used in the district for many years by boarding house and catering establishments and is available at camp sites.

Forty four samples were examined during the period and none failed to pass the appropriate tests.

### ICE CREAM

Number of licences operative for sale of ice cream	49
Number of licences operative for the manufacture of ice cream	1

In addition to the local bulk production, six manufacturers outside the district supplied the product in wrapped form which reduces retail risk, provided elementary precautions are taken about unnecessary handling of the portions.

The results, shown below, of 58 samples submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, were very satisfactory.

Manufactured locally

Manufactured outside  
district

Grades				
1	2	3	4	
5	4	1	-	= 10
37	10	1	-	= 48
42	14	2	-	= 58

Thus 97% of the samples were satisfactory as compared with the accepted standard of 80%.











